

### **REMARKS**

Reconsideration of the present application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks. Prior to entry of this response, Claims 1, 4-12, 15-17, and 20 were pending in the application, of which Claims 1, 9, 12, and 17 are independent. In the Office Action dated June 13, 2006, Claims 1, 4-12, 15-17, and 20 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). Following this response, Claims 1, 4-12, 15-17, and 20 remain in this application. Applicants hereby address the Examiner's rejections in turn.

#### **I. Interview Summary**

Applicants thank Examiner Ke for the courtesy of a telephone interview on August 17, 2006, requested by the undersigned to discuss the rejection of the current claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103. During the interview, Applicants highlighted claim amendments to the Examiner. While the Examiner suggested amendments that have been incorporated in this Response, no agreement was made regarding rejected claim patentability.

#### **II. Rejection of Claims 1, 4-7, 12, and 15-16 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

In the Office Action dated June 13, 2006, the Examiner rejected Claims 1, 4-7, 12, 15, and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,684,969 ("*Ishida*") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,513,342 ("*Leong*") in further view of U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2001/0047626 ("*Ohkado*"). Claims 1 and 12 have been amended, and Applicants respectfully submit that the amendments overcome this rejection and add no new matter.

Amended Claim 1 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that it recites, for example, "wherein value is discarded upon closing the graphical user interface and the value is calculated upon opening the graphical user interface." Amended Claim 12 includes a similar recitation. Support for the amendments can be found in the specification at least on page 13, lines 13-19.

In contrast, and as stated by the Examiner, *Ishida* and *Leong* at least do not teach or suggest a minimum size comprising a predetermined value established in the computer software application. (See Office Action, page 4, lines 5-6.) In addition, Applicants respectfully submit that *Ohkado* does not overcome *Ishida's* and *Leong's* deficiencies. *Ohkado* merely discloses that a window may be managed in such a manner that it uses only two states, that is, a minimum state and a normal state. (See paragraph [0036], lines 4-6.) Teaching only normal and minimum states does not constitute the teaching of a value representing the minimum size of the graphical user interface which may be discarded upon closing and calculated upon opening the graphical user interface. Like *Ishida* and *Leong*, *Ohkado* at least does not teach or suggest a minimum size comprising a predetermined value established in the computer software application which is calculated upon opening and discarding upon closing the graphical user interface.

Combining *Ishida* with *Leong* and *Ohkado* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Ishida*, *Leong*, and *Ohkado* either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose or suggest "wherein value is discarded upon closing the graphical user interface and the value is calculated upon opening the graphical user interface", as recited by amended Claim 1. Amended Claim 12 includes a similar recitation.

Accordingly, independent Claims 1 and 12 each patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claims 1 and 12.

Dependent Claims 4-8 and 15-16 are also allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding independent Claims 1 and 12, and by virtue of their respective dependencies upon independent Claims 1 and 12. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 4-8 and 15-16.

III. Rejection of Claims 8-9, 11, 17, and 20 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In the Office Action dated June 13, 2006, the Examiner rejected Claims 8-9, 11, 17, and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Ishida* in view of *Leong* further in view of *Ohkado* further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,335,743 ("*Owings*"). Claims 9 and 17 have been amended, and Applicants respectfully submit that the amendments overcome this rejection and add no new matter.

Amended Claim 9 is patentably distinguishable over the cited art for at least the reason that it recites, for example, "wherein the value is discarded upon closing the dialog window and the value is calculated upon opening the graphical user interface." Amended Claim 17 includes a similar recitation. Support for the amendment can be found in the specification at least on page 13, lines 13-19.

In contrast, and as stated by the Examiner, *Ishida* and *Leong* at least do not teach or suggest a minimum size comprising a predetermined value established in the computer software application. (See Office Action, page 4, lines 5-6.) In addition, Applicants respectfully submit that *Ohkado* does not overcome *Ishida's* and *Leong's*

deficiencies. *Ohkado* merely discloses that a window may be managed in such a manner that it uses only two states, that is, a minimum state and a normal state. (See paragraph [0036], lines 4-6.) Teaching only normal and minimum states does not constitute the teaching of a value representing the minimum size of the graphical user interface which may be discarded upon closing and calculated upon opening the graphical user interface. Like *Ishida* and *Leong*, *Ohkado* at least does not teach or suggest a minimum size comprising a predetermined value established in the computer software application which is calculated upon opening and discarding upon closing the graphical user interface.

Furthermore, Applicants respectfully submit that *Owings* does not overcome *Ishida's*, *Leong's*, and *Ohkado's* deficiencies. *Owings* merely discloses a method and system that allows a developer to place at least one control in a desired position in a window and allowing a developer to set how the at least one control is to move upon resizing of the window. (See col. 2, lines 19-23.) *Owings* allows a developer to place the at least one control in a desired position in the window and set how the at least one control is to be resized upon resizing of the window. (See col. 2, lines 27-31.) In *Owings*, the at least one control is resizing in accordance with how the developer has set the at least one control to be resized upon resizing the window when the window is resized. (See col. 2, lines 31-35.) Because *Owings* discloses resizing the contents of the window, *Owings* at least does not teach or suggest a minimum size comprising a predetermined value established in the computer software application which is calculated upon opening and discarding upon closing the graphical user interface.

Combining *Ishida* with *Leong*, *Ohkado*, and *Owings* would not have led to the claimed invention because *Ishida*, *Leong*, *Ohkado*, and *Owings*, either individually or in combination, at least do not disclose or suggest “wherein the value is discarded upon closing the dialog window and the value is calculated upon opening the graphical user interface.” as recited by amended Claim 9. Amended Claim 17 includes a similar recitation. Accordingly, independent Claims 9 and 17 each patentably distinguishes the present invention over the cited art, and Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of Claims 9 and 17.

Dependent Claims 10-11 and 20 are also allowable at least for the reasons described above regarding independent Claims 9 and 17, and by virtue of their respective dependencies upon independent Claims 9 and 17. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection of dependent Claims 10-11 and 20.

#### IV. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims. The preceding arguments are based only on the arguments in the Office Action, and therefore do not address patentable aspects of the invention that were not addressed by the Examiner in the Office Action. The claims may include other elements that are not shown, taught, or suggested by the cited art. Accordingly, the preceding argument in favor of patentability is advanced without prejudice to other bases of patentability. Furthermore, the Office Action contains a number of statements reflecting characterizations of the related art and the claims. Regardless of whether any

such statement is identified herein, Applicants decline to automatically subscribe to any statement or characterization in the Office Action.

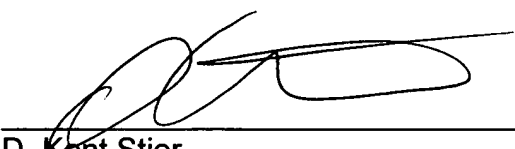
Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 13-2725.

Respectfully submitted,  
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